

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 12.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 192. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy,

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attachment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next county court in August, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 6194—pr. adv. \$2

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic	Oil of Lavender
Nitric	Cloves
Rhodium	Rhodium
Lemon	Castor
Acetic	Sweet
Tartaric	Sassafras
Alcohol	Spike
Aloes	Rosemary
Alum	Cinnamon
Ethiops Mineral	Hemlock
Ammonia Carb.	Tansey
Liq. Vol.	Pip. Mint
Antimony Crude	Otto of Roses
Pulv.	Opium Turkey
Glass	Oxide Bismuth
Arrow Root Indian	Oxymel Squills
Arsenic	Ointments
Asphaltum	Pearlash
Assafetida	Pearl barley
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.	Pipe Clay English
Allspice	Pepper Long
Ether Sulphuric	Cayenne
Aqua Fortis	Black
Rose	Pills Anderson's
Balsam Copaiva	Lee's
Peruvian	Hooper's
Tolutan	Jacob's
Barbadoes Tor.	Comp. Asmafr.
Bacc Juniperi	Rhubarb
Borax	Precipitate Red
Brimstone	White
Camphor	Petrol Barbadoensis
Castor	Poladelphus
Cantharides	Phosphorus
Creta Praeparata	Potash
Calomel	Potassae Sulphas
Cochineal	Pitch Burgundia
Corrosive Sublimate	Quassia Rasped
Crocus Martis	Quicksilver
Coccus Indicus	Quinine Sulphate
Cubeb	Mixture
Cobalt or Fly Stone	Rad Rhei
Coccyth Pulv.	Pulv.
Cloves	Iris Flav.
Chamomile Flowers	Mezereon
Cinnabar Factitious	Scilla
Cream Tartar	Zinzibar
Conserve of Roses	ditto Pulv.
Cortex Cinnamon	Valerian
Peru Flav.	Seneca
Rub.	Anchusa
Aurant.	Spigelia Mariland.
Sassafras	Angelia
Cascarilla	Serpentaria Virga
Canella Alb.	Columbo
Mezereon	Columbo Pulv.
Sinimouba	Glycyrrhiza
Cornu Cervi Rasped	Curcuma Longa
Dover's Powders	Galangal
Extract of Bark	Gentian
Cicutae	Ginseng
Henbane	Sarsaparilla
Jalap	Elettampane
Belladonna	Althea
Liquorice	Colchicum
Catechu	Jalap Pulv.
Spruce	Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Liquorice refined	Rosin White
Essence of Bergamot	Yellow
Cinnamon	Seed Anise
Lemon	Sweet Fennel
Hemlock	White Mustard
Peppermint	Black ditto
Tansey	Caraway
Winter Green	Coriander
Mustard	Cardamom
Ens Veneris	Sugar of Lead
Elixir Paregoric	Sanford's Bark
Vitriol	Sodae Sup. Carb.
Emp. Adhaesivum	Phosphas
Cantharides	Soda Powders
Roborans	Seidlitz Powders
Hydragryr	Spermacti
Simplex	Spirits of Nitre dule.
Dischylon	of Wine
Fol. Digitalis	of Lavender Comp
Senna Alex.	of Turpentine
Uva Ursi	of Hartshorn
Juniperi Sabini	Camphor
Flores Benzoin	Sal. Epsom
Martialis	Martis
Zinci	Glauber
Sulphuris	Rocheil
Ferri Carbonas	Diureticus
Phosphas	Tartar
Gum Ammoniac	Cheltenham
Arabic	Nitre
Tragacanth	Ammoniac Ref.
Copal	ditto Crude
Elemi	Saffron Spanish
Guaiacum	American
Galbanum	Oiled
Gamboge	Stirax Liquid
Elastic	Calamite
Aloes Soc.	Tanni Pulv.
Benzoin	Tartar Emetic
Kino	Ammoniated
Shell Lac	Turpentine Venice
Myrrh	Tapioca
Olibanum	Turner's Cerate
Seamony	Tinct. Assafetida
Thus	Aloes cum
Mastic	Myrrh
Galls Aleppo	Cantharides
Hellbore Nig.	Aloes
Alb.	Peruvian Bark
Hive Syrup	Digitalis
Isinglass	Rhubarb
Ipecacuanha	Cinnamon
Lapis Calaminaris	Guaiacum
Lac Sulphur	Huxham's Bark
Lunar Caustic	Iodine
Laudanum	Colchicum
Lichen Islandi us	Termeric
Mace	Capsicum
Manna Flake	Serpentaria
Magnesia Carb.	Virga
Calc.	Muriate Steel
Musk	Musk
Nutmegs	Galls
Nux Vomica	Valerian
	Red Saunders
	Opium

Oil Anised

Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoo

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macaboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewn Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do. Tawine, Vanilla Beans, Tongue do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Role Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chronic Yellow
Chronic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto

GLASS

2 Gals. Specie Bot-
tles
1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlebot, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do. Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trusses.

Salisbury, May

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received and for sale, by

E. WILLEY & CO.

News-papers.—There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a news-paper, and yet nothing, comparatively speaking, is esteemed so little value.

If a man undertakes to retrench his expenses, instead of lopping off what is really useless and extravagant, the first thing to be amputated is the newspaper. He will not drink a bottle of wine the less, nor chew the less tobacco, nor divest himself of a single unseemly habit; but he sits down and demonstrates to a certainty that a paper neither feeds nor clothes him, and therefore it is a great tax—and then a note is despatched to the printer, "Sir, I cannot afford to take your paper any longer"—or times are hard, money is scarce—ergo, you may discontinue sending my paper"—or with any other excuse that comes uppermost.

Now we believe that every one who will make a fair trial, and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find at the end of the year that he is not a cent the poorer for having been a subscriber to a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of the every day concerns of life and the movements of nations—we take it for granted that he has perused every number with avidity—than he would have done in a series of years deprived of the sight thereof. His wife will have picked up much information relative to the government of her children, many useful lessons of household economy, and no small share of instruction suited to her situation. The children will acquire a habit of reading and a degree of intelligence worth the price of subscription ten times told. In fact, a good, virtuous, well conducted newspaper in a family is the best economist of time and the aptest instructor of the mind.

From the Charleston Courier

Attempted Proscription of the Press.

"The liberty of the Press shall be ever inviolably preserved."—Con. S. Carolina.

It is scarcely necessary to reiterate the acknowledged sentiment, that the liberty and happiness of the people, are in a great measure dependant on the unrestrained operations of a free press. Every attempt, from whatever source, to cripple and paralyze its influence, must be held an encroachment on the privileges of the people. To resist attempts at the very threshold, is the duty of all who value the institutions of our Republic. To do so in these days of denunciation, is, above all, a paramount obligation—and it would ill become the descendant of one who battled for Liberty from the dark days of its dawning at Lexington, to its final triumph at Yorktown, to suffer any encroachment upon this great palladium of our Liberties, while in his hands.

With these preliminary remarks, we come to the consideration of a Toast, and a Resolution consequent thereon, which was given at the late celebration of our National Independence at Beaufort, in this State.

"The Press of South Carolina—We must he heard, to be known—Let a judicious patronage compel it to speak a native language."

On this toast being given, (we are told) it was unanimously resolved, that no gentleman present would hereafter take the Charleston Courier, or City Gazette.

If, in pursuing a conscientious course, (whether right or wrong,) we are to be denounced—be it so. If a steady adherence to what we believe to be the interests of these United States—a devotion to the interests of South Carolina—an anxiety to preserve the Union and to harmonize the various parts—a desire to promote friendship, peace and kindness between the citizens of this great Republic—and a feeling of unqualified horror and disgust at every thing calculated to lead to a dissolution of the happy Union of these States, be cause for proscription—then we glory in being amongst the proscribed. And have only to say to these gentlemen of Beaufort, or of any other portion of this, and every other State, that if they presume we are to be driven from our course, by pecuniary considerations, they have yet to learn, that our pride rests upon another and more substantial foundation.

With regard to the threatened withdrawal of names from our subscription list at Beaufort, we have only to say, that we stand ready to meet the wishes of any of those concerned, and to strike a balance with them on our books, at any moment. It may not be amiss at this time, perhaps, to remind some of those who appear to have figured on this occasion, and who were some time back subscribers to the Courier, that they still stand charged with from five to ten years subscription, which must no doubt have escaped their recollection, but which we are still willing even at this late hour, to receive from their hands.

We conceive it quite unnecessary to point out the inconsistency of those who, while complaining of oppression themselves, are making use of all the feeble means in their power to visit it upon others.

By a reference to these proceedings, which we have given at length in another column, it will be seen, that even the city of Charleston did not escape without a sneer:—

"Charleston—The boasted emporium of Carolina. She who should lead in the hour of trial, magnanimously refuses even to follow."

Signs.—At a gathering of about 26 persons, near the Falls of Neuse, in this county, on the 18th instant, the vote was taken on the Presidential question; when it appeared the whole company were friendly to the election of General Jackson, with the exception of one only, who declined signifying his preference.

The above appeared in the Star of the 26th ult. We are informed, by a gentleman of as much respectability as any in the county, that the meeting above referred to, consisted only of eleven persons, entitled to vote; the remainder being composed of children and negroes, all of whom had assembled to assist a neighbor at a reaping. The individual "who declined signifying his preference," was a negro man named Dick, the property of Mr. Allen. This, to say the least of it, is rather a black sign.

Register.

The Jackson papers of Philadelphia, at the same moment that they deny that any changes have taken place in Pennsylvania, in favor of the Administration,

admit that Erie county, which gave to Gen. Jackson, at the last Presidential election, a majority of more than 300 over Mr. Adams, will, at the next election, give to Mr. Adams a majority of 100. Other papers state that the majority in this county will be much greater. This single fact is an excellent commentary on the correctness and consistency of the Jackson editors.

Mr. Clay has arrived at the White Sulphur Springs, and we learn his health is fast improving. He expects to reach his former residence in Kentucky, about the 1st August. The pack trained him up the Valley to Harrisonburg. They seem to have been at fault after that. The Enquirer would do well to send to the White Sulphur, to ascertain how many calls that admirable water makes upon him in a day. The expense can be charged to the \$50,000 fund.

Rich. Whig.

"A weak invention of the enemy."—The Jackson papers of the West have just got up a pack of fresh falsehoods, stating that Mrs. Adams is a lady of English birth and education; and that her predilection for her native soil is such that the WATER used by her for culinary purposes is imported—that the children of the family are NOW in England receiving their education—that the President is now shipping off his money to England, where he intends going himself to join king George, if he is defeated—that he is burying BOMBHELLS [mark that!] in COFFINS, below the Hermitage to blow Jackson up, &c. &c. &c.

Such is the incredible trash which the opposition are palming upon the ignorant & unsuspecting, in the new states. Here it is well known that Mrs. Adams is a native of Maryland, whose father, J. Johnson, was appointed consul to G. Britain 1790, & his daughter was married, in London, to Mr. Adams, by whom she has three sons, who have long ago received their education, two in Boston and one in this city. As to the bombshells and the coffins, we can only say that Jacksonism is rapidly exploding by common consent, and that the coffins are fit emblems of its interment.

"We The People."

There is now living in this place a Mr. John Collat, who has received an injury on his head from a blow inflicted four years since with a large stick, which, for its extent, and the extraordinary resources of nature in effecting the restoration of his health, probably is unexampled, if not, at least rare in the annals of Medical record. The left side of the frontal, commencing at the sinus, a part of the parietal and temporal bones, to the extent of five inches in length and three inches in breadth, terminating at the cheek bone in an angle, has been entirely removed. A large quantity of the brain escaped at the time the wound was received—the brain was exposed for four months before skin & cellular membrane formed over it, which still remains, as its only covering. It is remarkable, though nevertheless the fact, that the pulsation and throbbing of the brain can be seen at the distance of ten paces under its thin and delicate protector.

The part of the os frontis and the parietal bones which has not been removed from the injured side of the head, has become paralyzed and destitute of sensibility. The eye on the same side is depressed and lost—some of the bones appear as if they were sunk an inch on the body of the brain; and yet this man enjoys the same vigour of intellect as if the sensorium had never been disorganized, (though it was about twelve months before his mind was perfectly restored.) In short, a more completely mangled and shocking object of pity than here presents itself can scarcely be imagined.

Columbus (Geo.) Eng.

Superscription.—A letter lately passed thro' the Newton-Stewart post office bearing the following address:—"For the use of my cousin Billy, who is Doctor Whiteside's lobbretare sum whar in Ay, carrit by Barny O' calagan, copion o the prig an the Jesse, from Kirk-cabrit, to the Newton O Stewart. Place torn over." What follows was written on the sealed side of the letter:—"Thunder and turf Billy did not my dull head forget to tell you that Jude was after going to be marrit yesterday."

Good.—An Irishman now in jail in Newport, on suspicion of being one of the gang who robbed the Exeter Bank of twenty-thousand dollars, was a few days ago offered by the Cashier of that Bank, two hundred and fifty dollars, and pardon, if he would turn State's evidence, and disclose all the facts: "Ah sure," said Pat, "and what would my part of the twenty thousand amount to, if I should not be found guilty, honey!"

Original.

FOR THE TADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

In this time of political excitement, it is seldom necessary to notice any of the newspaper paragraphs, which are put forth by partizan editors for the purpose of producing a political effect; but the following editorial article, which appeared in the last number of the Western Carolinian, although somewhat excusable on account of the source from which it issued, cannot be suffered to go forth to the public without refutation:—

"Mecklenburg County.—Evidences of the popularity of Gen. Jackson in this county, multiply on us weekly: three-fourths of the votes of Mecklenburg at least, will beyond all dispute be given to the people's candidate, Andrew Jackson. Yet the Adams dinner in Charlotte on the 4th is dragged in as a test of the strength of the Administration in that quarter; when the truth is, that the dinner in Charlotte was emphatically an Adams affair—look at the officers of the day, the regular toasts, the volunteers, the whole complexion of the thing. The friends of Jackson had a celebration in another part of the county; and all who could conveniently leave Charlotte to attend, did so."

Now "the truth is" (to use a favorite, but often misapplied expression of the little Major,) the whole of this production, with the exception of the opening sentence, which, of course, is worthy the credit of any other Philian assertion, is totally unfounded in truth. This might be pardoned, were politics alone concerned; but when the production is evidently calculated, if not purposely intended, to create an opinion in the public mind derogatory to the social character of the citizens of Charlotte, its author should receive the castigation which the character of the production so well merits, by a public exposition of its falsity.

There is not a citizen of Charlotte, either in favor of Jackson or Adams, but would treat with scorn the imputation, that he would assist in destroying the sociability of his neighbors, by getting up or even attending a partizan dinner, on a day dedicated to universal festivity. If a few persons, in a moment of jovialness, gave way to the expression of their political feeling in warm terms, does it follow that these are to be received in any other than a friendly manner? It would seem from the Major's production, that he thought these warm expressions could not be borne at a dinner composed of two parties, and therefore he takes the liberty of supposing, or at least promulgating the opinion, that the unsocial inhabitants of Charlotte sat down, on the 4th of July, to a party dinner.

Each citizen of our town, or if the Major likes it better, some of the gentlemen of Salisbury can bear testimony to the friendly feeling which existed among those who dined, and that they rose from the table without feeling any of that disappointment or malice which seems to have dictated his animadversions. We trust, however, the social character of our village is too well known to suffer much from the remarks of the editor of the Carolinian, the incorrectness of which we now proceed to exhibit.

He says, "three-fourths of the votes of Mecklenburg, at least, will beyond all dispute be given to the people's candidate, Andrew Jackson." The expression "beyond all dispute," implies a general concurrence in the opinion of all persons. Now we know many persons of respectability, whose opportunities of information on this subject are much better than the Major's, who do dispute the validity of the assertion, that Gen. Jackson will obtain three-fourths of the votes of Mecklenburg county:—ergo, his statement that the General "at least, will beyond all dispute" do so, is untrue. The article continues:—"yet the Adams dinner in Charlotte on the 4th is dragged in as a test of the strength of the administration in that quarter." If the Major means by the expression Adams dinner, "that a large majority of those who dined, was composed of persons who are favorable to Adams as a presidential candidate, he is certainly correct; but it is evident from what follows, that such was not his meaning. The refutation of its being an "Adams dinner," according to the Major's definition, will more properly come under the consideration of the next part of the paragraph. Were we disposed to write a philosophical essay, we might say much on the influence of prejudice in our expressions, and adduce as an admirable exemplification, the Major's use of the expression, "dragged in," found in the sentence above quoted. In common circumstances he would have used in its place "put down" or "mentioned"; but writhing under the information, that among 50 or 60 persons, promiscuously gathered together, only 8 or 10 should be for the "hero," his anger is somewhat excited; he bites his lips, and with "a pen dipped in gall," writes the words "dragged in." But why, my little sir, "was so wrathful" at the mere mention of this not uncommon circumstance? Take care. We fear you will be affected with the hydrophobia in a few months, if your wrath increases in proportion to the cause. Be more mild and charitable; suffer your neighbors to "drag in" "Signs of the times" as well as yourself, and your case may not be so desperate. But to proceed with the article, which continues:—"when the truth is (hear him) that the celebration in Charlotte was emphatically an Adams affair." Now we ask any man of common sense, if the construction he would put on these words is not, that the dinner was got up by Adams men, attended by Adams men, and at which those in favor of Jackson were not expected to be present; all of which, we, as citizens of Charlotte, as upholders of the characteristic sociability of its inhabitants, as observers of the proceedings and partakers of the festivities of the day, do pronounce to be utterly false.

We are and wish to be plain on this subject, friend Philo; it is a point on which we are quite sensitive, and do and will feel indignant at any attempts, even when made by political scribblers, to sully our social character. Let us proceed to the evidences that the dinner in Charlotte was "emphatically an Adams affair." "Look," says the Major, "at the officers of the day." We fear he was misinformed on this subject, when he made this reference so confidently; it is not, however, our business to enquire what were his authorities, but to show his assertions are untrue. We have been particular in our enquiries on this subject, and are warranted in making these statements.

The committee of arrangements was composed of three gentlemen in favor of Jackson, one in favor of Adams: The committee for the preparation of toasts consisted of two Jackson men, two for Adams. The marshal and orator of the day are understood to be favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson. It is true the presiding officers at the table were both Adams men; but they were not appointed be-

fore a distinguished Jackson man had declined serving on account of ill health; and, indeed, as far as our knowledge extends, those officers were appointed without any reference to the presidential question. Besides, it is extremely improbable that a committee of arrangements, the majority of whom were Jackson men, would appoint presiding officers of a different opinion on the presidential question, if any reference at all had been made to that subject. "Look," says the Major, "at the regular toasts, the volunteers, the whole complexion of the thing."—we say the same, and if they prove any thing, it is that Jackson men were at the dinner, and that they were perfectly free in the expression of their opinions; therefore, even these show that the expression, "the celebration was emphatically an Adams affair," is substantially incorrect.

"The friends of Jackson," proceeds this truly correct editorial article, "had a celebration in another part of the county." We believe there were other celebrations in the county, at which there may have been a majority of persons in favor of Jackson; but the assertion that either of them was termed Jacksonian, or attended exclusively by Jackson men, we believe to be incorrect, and consider, as we hope all our neighbors will, the assertion that there were celebrations in Mecklenburg, entirely partizan in their character, an aspersion against our county, which should and does meet with our strong disapprobation. Hear the Major still farther: "and all who could conveniently leave Charlotte to attend, did so." Pray, sir, did you ever hear of a figure in rhetoric called a climax? If not, you have given a very good practical exemplification of it in this little editorial article of yours, which we have had under consideration; for you begin by making a statement which may be true, then follows one which might pass without having the epithet false applied to it, unless critically examined; and thus their falsity increases until this last, when we cannot help exclaiming with Doct. Pangloss in the play, "by my soul, a lie." We believe we are correct in saying, that there were but two of our citizens absent from town on the 4th of July, and both of them were the friends of the Administration, and attended the celebration of the day in some of the neighboring towns.

We intended to have closed these remarks by some good advice to the Major; but he has already occupied more of our attention than we wish, and we can only say to him, be a little more cautious hereafter in your remarks;—say what you please about Adams and Jackson; "drag in" as many "signs," whether true or false, as you please;—we would even permit you to fib occasionally;—but never calumniate the inhabitants of a neighboring village by statements so openly false and so liable to refutation. By way of consolation, we would add, that we sincerely pity the figure you will cut before the public, after this exposition of the fallacy of what you may have thought quite an innocent editorial puff.

CITIZENS OF CHARLOTTE.

July 24, 1828.

The Jackson party opposed to the Supreme Court.

In another column will be found a brief address, made by Mr. PETERS at the Administration dinner at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. Mr. Peters is the reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been elected to that office at the commencement of the last sitting of the Court. We especially invite the attention of our readers to the following paragraph:

During the last session of Congress, a member of that body from the South, of high character and talents, a gentleman of perfect candor and integrity, and who is a political friend of General Jackson declared to me, when the process bill was the subject of legislation, that, for his part, he was not willing that any man should be permitted to come into his State, and have the right to apply to any other judicial tribunals but those of the State, or to claim the aid of any other laws, but the State laws, to which every citizen of the State could resort. Such principles, when carried out, will prostrate the judiciary; without the judiciary, in the full exercise of its controlling powers, the Federal Constitution will cease to exist.

Possessing and declaring such sentiments, what havoc may not the leaders of the Jackson party contemplate on the character of our institutions, could their Chieftain be elected? If he be defeated, we are menaced with an appeal to force to counteract the decision of the people, and that by a Judge of Virginia; and by a United States Senator from Kentucky we are told "the next Congress will be the last." If he be elected, an attack is to be made on the judicial branch of our federal government, that branch on which the people have been taught to rely, and have relied, as the palladium of our freedom. To what strange lengths has party madness urged the advocates of General Jackson? To what a condition they seem to be willing to degrade this happy country, rather than forego their own hopes, and projects of personal aggrandizement! Again we call on the reflecting citizens of our country to pause, and consider these things; and having considered, to unite promptly, universally and vigorously, for the salvation of our Union.

Nat. Journal.

On the 27th ult. a child of a Mr. Halstead, of Springport, Cayuga county, New-York, about two years old, having a pair of scissors in its hand, fell when they penetrated its side, which caused its death almost instantly.

The Saco Manufacturing Company have erected a cotton mill, which will contain 12000 spindles and 560 looms, beside other preparatory machinery, and a machine shop.

INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, July 16.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia packet ship brings us London dates to the 8th ult. The change in the British Ministry has been effected, and a list of the new members of the Cabinet will be found below. It is, as it seems to us, a most feeble ministry, and can hardly endure. The papers contain a bulletin, or what purports to be a bulletin, of the first operations of the Russian army, after crossing the Danube, near Rudschuck, which details the result of one or two skirmishes, and one battle, in which the Russians are said to have lost 1750 killed and upwards of 3000 wounded—the killed and wounded of the enemy are computed at 10,000, and the prisoners taken at 3500. We attach no credit to this document, which is, moreover, pronounced by the London Courier and other papers, a mere stockjobbing fabrication. Of course we do not publish it. In Portugal a reaction against Don Miguel appears probable. At Oporto the constitution has been reinstated, and the troops (seven or eight regiments) declared for it, and for the authority of Don Pedro. It will be a fit retribution for the treachery of Don Miguel, if he shall pass the rest of his life in obscurity and disgrace.

Sir Poulney Malcolm, was about to succeed Sir Ed. Codrington in command of the British fleet in the Levant.

It appears that Huskisson did not actually wish to resign his seat in the English Cabinet; but having out of courtesy presented the matter to the Premier, the Duke took him at his word, being glad of a good opportunity to get rid of a man who was too liberal in his ideas to suit the old fashioned aristocracy. On the whole the present news does not present any satisfactory solution of the great question which agitates Europe—Whether the Turkish war is to be a mere brush, or a general flame, is just as uncertain as ever.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir George Murray, Colonial Secretary; S. P. Courtney, Vice President of the Board of Trade; Viscount Lowther, First Commissioner of the Woods, and George Banks, Secretary of the Board of Control.

The Emperor Nicholas had arrived at Ismael, on the 20th May. The passage of the Danube was to take place on the 24th.

STILL LATER.

New-York, July 18.

The packet ship New-York, Capt. Bennett, from Liverpool, arrived last evening, bringing us London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th June, with Lloyd's List to the 13th, inclusive.

It seems that the story of the victory of the Russians over the Turks was wholly untrue, and that the Russian bulletin is a forgery. French papers furnish articles bringing down the intelligence from Constantinople to the 20th of May. The news of the Declaration of War, and of the passage of the Pruth, had been received at the Ottoman capital, but seemed to produce no alarm.

The Hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald has been appointed President of the Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations. The ministerial papers repel with great earnestness the idea that the change in the ministry will cause any change in the policy of the cabinet.

A long and interesting debate has taken place in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, for concurring with the Commons in the resolution expressing the expediency of taking into consideration the laws affecting the Roman Catholics.—The question was finally put on the 10th of June, when the motion was lost by a majority of 45—the numbers being for the resolution 137, and against it 182. The principal novelty in the debate was, that three of the Royal Dukes took part in it; two of whom, the Dukes of Gloucester and Sussex, supported the motion, and the Duke of Cumberland opposed it.

From Smyrna.—By the brig Samos, Captain Parsons, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, in 70 days from Smyrna, we have obtained the following particulars, derived from two American gentlemen, passengers, direct from Constantinople.

The brig Delos, Smith, was at Constantinople April 20th, being the first American merchantman, bearing the flag of the United States, that ever visited that port. Very great excitement was caused by the arrival of this vessel in sight of the Seraglio. She was immediately visited by many Turks of distinction, some of whom even carried away pieces of rope as memorials of the event.

It is stated to have been determined by the Divan, though not yet revealed to the people, that in case the Russians reached Constantinople, that capital shall immediately be set on fire, after the example of Moscow.

The Sultan continues, according to law, to visit in state some place of Mohammedan worship every Friday. He is followed by his court, and 80 led horses through double files of soldiers, reaching from the gates of the Seraglio to the Mosque where his devotions are offered

up. On these occasions, it is common to hear the remark that he may not return alive. The heir to the Ottoman throne is a boy six or seven years old, the only acknowledged legitimate child, though the Sultan has many others. An older son, who by this time might have stood in his father's way, has been missing several years. The principal favorites of the Sultan at the present moment, are an English physician and an Italian riding master, who enjoy a greater share of his confidence than he has been wont to bestow upon any other individuals.

N. Y. paper.

Daring attempt to escape from jail.—Last Sunday morning, there was a great bustle and uproar at the jail, and groups of spectators in the contiguous streets, were looking on with evident interest. It seems, Mr. Freshwater, the Turnkey, had at the accustomed hour unlocked the door of the dungeon, for the purpose of furnishing the prisoners with provisions for their breakfast. A negro, named Toney, meditating his escape, as soon as he heard the bolt shoot, pushed the door a jar, rushed out; knocked down the Turnkey, and left him senseless. The servants attending, not being strong enough to hinder or prevent the villain in his progress, he got out of the jail; and darting through the gate which was open, bent his course for the woods. Another negro man, emboldened by the apparent success of the attempt, made an effort to follow; but the servants, though young, had the presence of mind to shut the door and lock it. Charles B. Morris, Esq. the deputy Sheriff, with a zeal and activity, that entitles him to the highest praise, instantly mounted his horse; and raising a hue and cry, pursued Toney, and overtook him a little way beyond the limits of the town in a direction to the little Bridge. Armed with a club, the fellow resisted and became in turn, the assailant; and would no doubt have overpowered Mr. Morris, had not his servant arrived in the nick of time, to relieve his master, and to secure the rebellious fugitive, who was immediately conducted back to jail. Since his recommitment, he has been in a state of such exhaustion in consequence of the great efforts he made to effect his escape, that he has fainted several times.

Wilmington Recorder.

Suicide.—A young girl about 18, committed suicide a few days since, at Troy. She was driven to this act by an unnatural monster;—whom death would be too gentle a punishment. The following account is given in the Troy Budget:

"The cause which induced her to destroy her life, is one of the most cruel and aggravating nature, and calls loud for the just indignation of a civilized and an enlightened community. She did it to escape the brutal severity of her own father. For a long time past, he has been in the habit of beating her, not with the ordinary weapons used by persons, but with a rope's end—an instrument, the use of which is seldom known, except on board of vessels of war. On the afternoon, near sunset of the last Sabbath, the deceased went a short distance from her father's house to see two female acquaintances. It was to a family which last year lived in a part of the house occupied by her father. On finding she had gone out, her father pursued her, ordered her home, and told her to be prepared, at 10 o'clock, for one of the "severest floggings she had ever had. I'll whip you," said he, "as long as I can, and leave breath in your body." The girl told a woman who lived in another part of the house, that "she would rather die than live, for she did not believe her punishment would be so great in another world as it was in this." Before 10 o'clock, she had procured the laudanum and placed herself beyond the reach of a cruel and unnatural father. We are told by one of the women who assisted in laying her out, that marks of excessive cruelty were plainly discoverable about her person, and several spots appeared as if a large knot in a rope had caused them. It is also said, that those bruises must have been made a week before, as her father had not beaten her since the previous Sabbath."

It is said that Thomas H. Smith, the great Tea dealer in New-York, has failed for upwards of two millions of dollars; the heaviest failure that ever occurred in this country. It is also said that he owes the government, for duties on Teas, upwards of one million of dollars. What part of this amount is secured we have not learned.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

SHOCKING PIRACY!!

We have been politely favoured with the following extract from a letter, dated Havana, June 28.

"We have here the account of Pirates having captured a French ship from Vera Cruz bound to Bordeaux, and after having MURDERED THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, amounting to eighty three souls and plundered the vessel of it, is said, \$200,000, they sunk her off Cape Antonio. They afterwards captured an American schooner from Xagua bound to New-York, with several young

lads on board, who were going there for their education, and cut all their throats. This latter vessel having been found, a man was apprehended in Mananillo, who proved to have been the Pilot of the pirates, and he has confessed the whole. This is the story current here, and I am much inclined to believe it is true.

NEW YORK, JULY 17.

Cotton.—The stock at present on hand is estimated at about 60,000 bales. The sales amount to only about 500 bales at previous rates. Later advices from Liverpool, via Boston, continue favourable to the 30th May, and state sales in that market for the week previous, of 19,000 bales. This information has not as yet produced any effect on our market. Sales to much extent will not probably be effected at present prices.

The house of Balguiero and Co. of Bordeaux, being creditors to the Spanish Government, recently caused a seizure to be made of the funds remitted to M. Aguado, banker of the Court of Spain, for the payment of the interest of the royal loan. Messrs. Ternaux and Gaudolphe, creditors of the Haytien Government, likewise seized in France merchandise belonging to the Republic of Hayti. The Spanish Government and President Boyer were recently summoned relative to the validity of those seizures. The two affairs came on in the first week of May, before the Tribunal de Premier Instance, in Paris, which, after hearing the counsel of the different parties, declared itself incompetent to take cognizance of the affair, upon the ground that governments were independent, and that this independence could not be attacked without a liability to reprisals that might disturb peace and tranquility among the nations.

National Gazette.

THE WEAVERS AND MR. ADAMS.

We give place to the following interesting correspondence between the Weavers of our city, and our excellent Chief Magistrate.—Balt. Pat.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1828.

To his Excellency John Quincy Adams, President, &c.

SIR—We have the honor, in behalf of the Weavers of Baltimore, and as a testimony of their profound sense of your public virtue and exalted talents, to present you a specimen of domestic goods, manufactured in the streets of this city, and in the ranks of the civic procession which took place here on the fourth of July. As that day was signalized by the commencement of a work which deeply concerns the fortunes of our city, it is with great gratification that we observe the wishes which, on a late like occasion, you expressed for the success of the enterprise. Having presented a part of the same specimen of domestic industry to the venerable CARROLL, the surviving signer of the instrument which declared our independence, we thought the remainder would be a suitable compliment to one who had, on so many occasions, sustained our public rights with such consummate knowledge and ability.

With just sentiments of respect for your private virtue, no less than from your probity and prudence in the administration of the first office in the gift of a free people, we have the honor to be, your very obedient servants,

JONATHAN NESBIT, Sr.

WILLIAM KNOX,

On behalf of the Weavers of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, 12th July, 1828.

Messrs. Jonathan Nesbit, Sen. and William Knox.

SIRS—I have this day received your very obliging letter, with the handsome specimen of Domestic Goods manufactured in the streets of your city, and in the ranks of the civic procession, on the fourth instant; for which I tender to you, and pray you to present to the Weavers of Baltimore, my grateful acknowledgments.

Among the cities of the Union, Baltimore has long been distinguished, alike for the adventurous spirit of commercial enterprise, and for that lofty sentiment of national independence which cherishes internal improvement and domestic industry—of this the great work commenced on the 4th instant is a memorable example.

Independence and union are the ends of internal improvement, and domestic industry, the means of the American Patriot; and so inseparably are they connected together, that it is impossible, but by the pursuit and promotion of the one, to secure and perpetuate the other.

My good wishes and my earnest prayers, are therefore, for the success of the great undertaking, upon which you have commenced with so much spirit and enthusiasm. I have read with great interest the account of your procession, and have shared in your joy, that the last Patriarch of our Revolution, the sole surviving signer of the great charter of freedom, has been spared to hallow your enterprise to the past as well as the future, and with the same hand that signed the Declaration, has first opened the ground for your link of lasting union between the Atlantic and the West.

With the thanks, accept and tender to the Weavers of Baltimore, the salutation of your, and their friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

We learn from the last Register, that a change has been made in the Administration Electoral Ticket for this State, by substituting the name of James T. Morehead, Esq. for that of Dr. Andrew Bowman. This was done at the request of Dr. Bowman, whose letter to the Central Administration Committee we shall publish in our next.

Things to be Remembered.—That Gen. Jackson. "the war being over, and he retired to his farm," charged for his services from Jan. 1, 1819, to Dec. 31, 1819, \$7,364. Included in this charge, was \$400 for the rent of his own house!—\$680 86, for the pay, feeding and clothing of his own servants!—and \$160 for burning his own wood!

That for his services from Jan. 1, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1820, he charged \$8,059 66. In this account, he charges \$672 for using his own fodder, corn, &c. for his horses!—\$672 96 for the pay, clothing and feeding of his servants!—\$400 for the rent of his own house!—and \$224 for burning the wood taken from his own farm!

That he charged as commissioner, for 37 days, eight dollars per day, and at the same time received his full pay, rations, &c. as Major General!

That for his seven months services as Governor of Florida, he charged seven thousand dollars! and one item in this account is one thousand and forty-nine dollars for WINES, for the use of his family!

Such is the style of living, and such the charges of the plain Tennessee farmer—the man who is to introduce economy into the expenditures of the National Government!

How many of the plain farmers of North Carolina are there, who can afford to spend, in one year, \$1049 for wines?

In all the charges of extravagance, which the opposition have manufactured against Mr. Adams, or any other public man, there can be found none so extravagant and unreasonable as the above; and yet the people are called upon to elect Gen. Jackson, because he will introduce economy!

Let them remember these things when they come to the polls. The country is now prosperous and happy; and when we compare our condition with that of any other people, it must at once be admitted that we are doing very well:—and it is a homely but true adage, to "let very well alone!"

At a recent meeting of the Jackson committee of vigilance for the county of Warren, 138 persons were added to the committee. If it requires this extraordinary exertion in Warren, to secure the vote of that county to the Hero, his cause in the State must indeed be desperate.

Toasts.—Georgia surpasses any of her neighbors in the manufacture of toasts, whether we regard the quality or quantity. We counted 64 drank at one celebration, and 70 at another. We select a

few, for the amusement of our readers; and first and foremost, is a compliment to the fair sex:—

By James S. Calhoun.—The Dutchman's answer to the inquiry, what are the most attractively beautiful natural objects: "Donder und blitzden mon, dem daren dings wat var peddigoats and abrons."

The next is one by Shadrach Bivins, Esq:

The late Ex-Governor of Georgia, G. M. Troup; may we all live to see the time arrive when he will become the President of the United States.

If the wish of Esq. Bivins be granted, we opine that we shall all reach a most venerable old age.

By Capt. Vincent Boswell. Here is wishing that the tree of despotism may be planted in hell, and every branch bear a tyrant; and the tree of liberty be planted in heaven, and every branch bear a friend to the union of the Republic.

This may pass for what it is worth.

By Maj. William Beall. Andrew Jackson, the hero of Orleans: may he be elected President, and may Gen. D. Newman be provided for. 7 cheers.

We can tell Maj. Beall, that the Hero, should so improbable an event happen as his election to the Presidency, will have so many others to "provide for," that Gen. Newman's chance will be rather a slim one. Just see:—Here's Van Buren, Benton, Eaton, McDuffie, McLane, Ingham, Kremer,—but really, we have neither time nor room to enumerate them—so he will perceive at once that the public crib cannot feed even half of the expectants. Gen. Newman, we think, will have to stand one side.

By Hezekiah Smith. A cob-web pair of breeches, a porcupine saddle, a long journey, and a hard trotting horse to the enemies of Gen. Jackson.

There is an abundance of the milk of human kindness in this toast; and it furnishes indubitable evidence that Hezekiah is a thorough-going heroite.

By the Reader. Randolph of Roanoke—with Roanoke water and Hickory ashes may he paddle out the Clay and slicking of John Q's small-clothes.

Comment on the above, would only soil its elegance.

By Z. Phillips, Esq. Andrew Jackson—the egg of Ireland, the minnow of North Carolina, and the whale of New-Orleans—may prosperity crown his future days.

What a wonderful man is Gen. Jackson—an Irish egg; a North Carolina minnow, hatched, we suppose, from the Irish egg; and then, all at once, the N. C. minnow becomes a New-Orleans whale! We would suggest to his friends the expediency of substituting, for his title of Old Hickory, which has become rather antiquated, that of the Irish egg, or the New-Orleans whale: the advantage, in point of euphony, would be of considerable importance.

In our paper of the 13th ult. we published a letter from the Postmaster General to Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the retrenchment committee; and we were under the impression at the time, and so expressed ourselves, that the letter had been suppressed by Mr. H. This impression was received from the phraseology of the comments accompanying the letter in the paper from which we copied it; but we have since ascertained that the letter was published in the minutes of the testimony taken by the committee—although Mr. H. in his remarks on the appointment to which the letter refers, makes no reference to it, which he certainly would have done, had he been disposed to mete out even common justice to the Administration. We make this correction, as we have no wish to do injustice to Mr. Hamilton, nor to any individual of his party: he has political sins enough to answer for, before the tribunal of his country, without fixing charges on him to which he is not obnoxious.

We received a copy of the report of the committee on retrenchment, some weeks since; but it was loaned to a friend immediately afterwards, before we had leisure to do more than merely glance over it; and it is only four or five days since it came again into our possession. No opportunity, therefore, has been afforded us of becoming particularly acquainted with its contents.

The editor of the North-Carolina Journal, though not of surest scent,

Yet deepest moul'd against the government, is entitled to a passing notice, as well for calling our attention to this subject, as for the manner in which he has done it. He may be assured we shall not forget him; and if we do not show the claim he has to "prate about honorable men," he well knows it is not because we lack the means. It were well for him, if, in foro conscientiae, he could be permitted to put in the plea of ignorance; it were well for him, if he could offer that plea for the numberless columns which he has circulated week

after week, and month after month, against the first and best men of the nation; but even this poor refuge is denied him.

He started in his editorial career with great professions of impartiality; and he has exemplified in his practice what his professions are worth. His attacks on the qualifications, character and integrity of the President and his cabinet, have been incessant; and if in a single instance he has exhibited his boasted impartiality, or approved of a solitary act of the Administration, he can no doubt point to the very page and line of his Journal which contains it: but the public have yet to be informed of it. So much for his impartiality; of other things we shall speak as occasion may require.

A would-be-leading editor in this State, speaks of Mr. Clay as "desperate in fortune, ruined in character, and bankrupt in political views." This is a grave charge, and should not be lightly made against any one; but in this case, it is "totally devoid of truth." Suppose the author were told, in the language of a hacknied quotation,—"mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur?"

In the obituary notice published in the Journal of the 15th ult. the name was incorrectly given. It should have been Col. JOHN CARRUTH, instead of Caruthers. The mistake did not originate with us, as the name was printed exactly as it written.

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Argus of the 12th July, says:

"We believe it is now reduced to a great degree of certainty that the vote of Pennsylvania, will be given to the northern candidates for President and Vice-President. We have no desire to mislead our friends in this matter. But we speak an opinion founded on a steady correspondence, and an unremitting attention to the subject in every county in the state for near a year.—It is impossible that the self sufficiency of Jacksonism is so blind as not to see many of the numerous changes which are daily thinning their ranks in the interior of Pennsylvania.

A letter from a distinguished citizen in Western Pennsylvania, says—"We have here great changes in favor of the Administration—the Administration men are pressing forward with a holy zeal, while the Jacksonians are falling back—the rebellion in the South by the Jackson party has excited much alarm, and the People are flocking to the standard of the Government, determined to preserve the union of the States at all hazards. Some drovers and traders from the Western Country have just come in—they inform me that the South Carolina proceedings and McDuffie's incendiary speech had just reached there, & had had the most important effect in opening the eyes of the People. You may rely upon it, Jackson is already defeated. The People at last are awakened, and aroused to a sense of their danger and their duty."

New York.—The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, residing in the central part of the State of New York, to a gentleman in this town.—*New Haven Times.*

"The cause of General Jackson is on the wane in this State. The noise made in the Combination newspapers, (as the Albany Argus, &c.) is only designed for effect in other States. The Jackson men themselves laugh at the statements in their own papers of the strength of the Jackson party in many parts of the State. Mr. Adams will receive 24 votes from New York. The sober minded and virtuous part of our community look upon it as a scuffle by certain disappointed political leaders and their venal presses, to get into power, and share among themselves whatever governmental plunder they can lay their hands on."

New York Elect.—The Albany Chronicle, of Saturday last, says: "An impetus is at length given to the good cause in the State of New York, which cannot be resisted. Its enemies may bluster and swagger, and talk big, and 'whistle to keep their courage up,' but their fate is sealed—THEY ARE BEATEN ALREADY—they have to swim against the current from this time till the election—and they know it all; and yet, like drowning men, they will still struggle, and 'catch at straws, and hope even against hope."

Indiana.—The various statements which have been put in circulation by the opposition papers, in order to produce the impression in other States, that Indiana will go for General Jackson, are gratuitous and unfounded in fact. We have seen several letters confirmatory of this opinion. In one of the counties claimed for Jackson, in which there are 800 votes, it is well ascertained that not more than one-eighth of the number will vote for the General. In another, also claimed for the opposition, the majority for the Administration will not be less than 150. In the House of Representatives there are 58

members, 45 of which are in favor of Adams; and in the Senate, consisting of 22 members, only 5 are for Jackson. We state these facts in order to show to our readers with what degree of truth the assertion that Indiana is favorable to General Jackson, is put before the nation. *Nat. Journal.*

[From the Savannah Mercury.]

The editor of the Milledgeville Recorder states, that "the district of country round Milledgeville, including a territory of forty or fifty miles square, is indebted to the banks to the amount of Two Millions of Dollars." And we do not suppose that other sections of country, where there have been banks with money to lend, are much behind those in the vicinity of Milledgeville. Now it is in such sections of country, where the people feel the hard times, that the most noise is heard about the oppression of the Tariff. Individuals who are in debt beyond their ability to pay, who owe more money than they can raise, even on a sale of all their property—begin to find out that something is wrong somewhere—they become alarmed at the signs of the times—and are easily made to listen to the complaints against the Tariff. They hear politicians say that it is the Tariff which has brought the country to this pass, and they join in execrations of it without calmly considering whether they are right or wrong—if these individuals would take time for reflection, they would perceive that the deplorable situation of the country has been brought about by the imprudent practice of taking credit—of borrowing from banks, which has so generally prevailed through the country; and that very little, if any, of the distress which prevails, can be traced to the operations of the Tariff.

A letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. ship of the line *Delaware*, to a friend in Norfolk, dated Mahon, 24th April, 1828, says—"The *Porpoise* sailed yesterday on a cruise in the Archipelago. The frigate *Java*, and sloop of war *Warren*, will follow her in few days. The pirates in the Archipelago have sworn vengeance against the *Porpoise*, and it is said, have fitted out a much superior force, to conquer her or die. The spirits of the Officers of the *Porpoise*, are quite animated, and I feel confident that should they meet them, the result will be worthy America's sons."

Miss Frances Wright has taken charge of the New Harmony Gazette; and, in the first paper issued under her superintendence, quotes with approbation an argument to prove that marriages are invalid, where the dispositions of the contracting parties turn out to be uncongenial. *Com. Adv.*

In reading Mr. Pitkin's "Political and Civil History of the United States," our attention was struck with the following facts: In November, 1777, Congress recommended to the several States to raise by taxes, five millions of dollars. The sum was apportioned among the States, having reference to the supposed number of inhabitants in each. In this apportionment, New York is rated more than a fourth lower than Massachusetts; more than a third lower than Pennsylvania; she is below New Jersey, only equal to New Hampshire; and in short, the lowest on the list with the exception of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Georgia. What a change have a few years produced!—*Nat. Gaz.*

ITEMS.

Twelve hundred females are employed in the cotton manufactory at Lowell, Massachusetts.

It occupies somewhat less than five seconds, or six ordinary pulsations of the wrist, for sound to travel a mile. If the interval between a flash of lightning and a peal of thunder be above three-fourths of that time, viz: above 3½ seconds, or four pulsations of the wrist, danger need not be apprehended as the shock is too distant to reach the earth.

The Maine Legislature, at their next session, will have to elect two U. S. Senators, in the room of Albion K. Parrish, who has accepted the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, of that State, and Gen. Chandler, whose Senatorial term will expire in March, 1829.

The steam-boats belonging to, and trading from New York, consume, during a running season of 8 months, about 200,000 cords of pine wood. At Philadelphia there are 12 boats besides ferries, which, with the neighboring works and manufactories, consume annually about 150,000 cords.

The mowing match at Canandaigua, New York, on the 4th, excited much interest. The first premium, a plough, was awarded to Samuel Remington, of that town, who mowed, in one minute, 100 feet in length, and a total of 892 square feet.

An Irishman who some time ago was committed to Knutsford house of correction for a misdemeanour, and sentenced to work on the tread-wheel for a month, observed, at the expiration of his task, "what a great deal of fatigue and botheration it would have saved us poor craters, if they had but invented it to go by steam, like all other water

mills; for d—I burn me, if I have not been going up stairs this four weeks, but never could reach the chamber-door at all, at all."

Madame de Genlis carries her purity of manners to such an extent that she reprimands the bookseller who has the arrangement of her library, for having placed books written by male and female authors on the same shelf!—*Furet.*

MARRIED,

In Fredell county, on the 15th ult. by James B. Thomas, Esq. Mr. George Rosemond, of this county, to Miss Nancy Kiles, of Fredell.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, July 23.

Cotton 10 a 10½; bagging 20 a 23; bacon 7 a 84; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 50; flaxseed 70; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Charleston, July 26.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 48 a 53; coffee, prime green, 16 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

BEEF! BEEF!!

KRIDER & BOWERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;

and will offer BEEF at the Market-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains, and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents per lb. for four-quarter;
3½ " " for hind-quarter; or
3 " " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it.

KRIDER & BOWERS.

Salisbury, August 4, 1828.—3194.

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above. K. & B.

For Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th of September next, the tract of land whereon I now reside, lying on Town Fork, in the county of Stokes. This tract contains 650 acres; about 250 of cleared land, nearly one half of which is low grounds. As no one will wish to purchase the land without seeing it, a further description is deemed unnecessary. The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years. HUGH M. PETTUS.
August 1, 1828.—4196.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Ramsour, deceased, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the executors, legally authenticated, within the term prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN COULTER,
SOLOMON RAMSOUR, } Ex'ors.
July 24, 1828.—3194.

Medicine and Surgery.

DR. SMITH

OFFERS his professional services, in MEDICINE and SURGERY, to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He expects very soon to receive a supply of fresh Medicines, carefully selected by himself; and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.
Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—824f.

State of North-Carolina,

HECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Session, 1828.
Samuel J. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Richard Saddler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife; Thompson Robison and Osborn Robison (parties defendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Yadkin & Catawba Journal*, for them to appear at the next county court, to be held for this county, in August next, and answer to the petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6194—pr. adv. \$2 50.

Politics of the Day.

Below, our readers will find the correspondence between General Jackson and Judge Nathaniel W. Williams, of Tennessee, and also a statement from the latter gentleman, on the subject of the suspected connection between the General and Col. Burr. Judge Williams has subscribed his name to his statements. Under these circumstances, and with his character unimpeached, according to the rules of evidence, his testimony is to be received as truth, until it has been disproved. By the evidence of Judge Williams it is shown—

1st. That General Jackson was on the most intimate footing of association with Col. Burr during the Fall of 1806 and Winter of 1807, at which time Burr was engaged in the prosecution of his scheme for the separation of the Union.

2dly. That General Jackson understood the character and object of Col. Burr's movements, as is shown by his language at Crutcher's tavern, viz: "Take notice, gentlemen, you will find that a division of the United has taken deep root: you will find that a number of the Senate, and a number of the members of the House of Representatives, are deeply involved in the scheme."

3dly. That General Jackson was solicitous to further the views and projects of Colonel Burr, as is clearly to be inferred from his suggestion to Judge Williams, that he could, if he would accept it, obtain a commission in Burr's army.

Nat. Journal.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Enquirer.

BURR CONSPIRACY.

Extract of a Letter from Judge Nathaniel W. Williams of Tennessee, to Nathaniel W. W. Keer, Esq., dated 18th December, 1827.

"My Dear Sir, it is madness to think of Jackson for President of the United States. This Burr matter I cannot be mistaken about—my eyes and ears are my witnesses. He (Jackson) offered me a commission of captain in Burr's army, or told me I could get one if I would accept. And during this affair he said to me, in the presence of Judge — (who though, now says he does not remember it) depend upon it gentlemen, the division of the United States has taken deep root. You will find a number of the Senate and a number of the members of the House of Representatives deeply involved in this scheme."

(Gen. Jackson to Judge Williams.)

HERMITAGE, FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

Sir—Having received a letter from a highminded, honorable gentleman of Virginia, who loves truth and knows how to appreciate character, I lose no time in laying before you the postscript of his letter, which is in the following words, to wit: "It may be well to say that a letter was handed about at the Adams Convention, I hear, accusing you of being concerned in Burr's conspiracy, upon the authority of a Judge Nathaniel Williams, of your State. The report is, that this Judge Williams writes when a young man, he applied to you, then a Judge, to sign his license as a lawyer, that you did so, but recommended to him, as you conceived him to be a man of promise, to push his fortune by joining Burr, who was then in your house, promising, if he would do so, to procure for him a commission as a captain in Burr's army. This story is going the rounds from the Adams Delegates, who have returned home, notwithstanding they ought to know that you was the first person to put Governor Claiborne on his guard against the schemes of Burr. VERBOM SOT."

The records of the country contradict this statement, as it is well known that I resigned my appointment of Judge before Col. Burr ever was in the State of Tennessee. I cannot, then, for one moment, permit myself to believe, that you, elevated as you are, to a seat on the judicial bench of Tennessee, could give your authority to such an unfounded falsehood. Duty to myself as well as justice to you, therefore, require that I should, without delay, advise you of this libel upon my character, so that you may at once declare whether you are or are not the author of the calumny, before I expose it as such.

I am, and have been, well advised of a secret combination of a base and wicked few in Tennessee, whose object is to slander me, but, until now, I have never heard, or had the least intimation that you were of that group. Nor do I now believe that you, who must be so well satisfied of the falsehood contained in the postscript of the letter referred to above, as well as the rectitude of my conduct since your acquaintance with me, could be so lost to virtue and to truth as to have originated and put in circulation so base a calumny. With this impression I send J. W. D. S. Donelson to you with this communication, having no doubt as an

honorable man, that you will send me a frank and prompt reply.

(A Copy Signed.)

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. Nathaniel Williams, Judge of the Circuit Courts of Tennessee.

(Judge Williams' Reply to Gen. Jackson.)

SPARTA, FEB. 27, 1828.

After copying from Gen. Jackson's Letter to me, the report as stated in his letter, I wrote as follows:

I can very frankly deny ever having written the letter spoken of by the gentleman who wrote you from Washington, but I did write a letter to a relation of mine, at that time in Richmond.—The letter, if seen, would show that it was designed as a confidential one. I do not, at this time, recollect accurately what the letter did contain; I believe, though I can remember a part, if not the whole, of what I intended at the time; and I will state it, as it is but just that what has been by my means privately circulated, should be publicly avowed under the necessities of this case.

Some time after Burr had passed Nashville once or twice, to the lower country, before Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, in riding from Gen. Jackson's house to Nashville, Gen. Jackson, in reference to that conspiracy, or what was afterwards called by others a conspiracy, said to me, "that I could, if I would accept it, obtain a commission of Captain."

Afterwards, during the setting of the County Court of Sumner, at a time when Patton Anderson told me that either Burr or Adair, or both of them, were at Gen. Jackson's house, in a room of a tavern then kept by Edmond Crutcher, Gen. Jackson said to me—I think Judge Stuart was then in the room—"Take notice, gentlemen, you will find that a division of the United States has taken deep root; you will find that a number of the Senate, and a number of the members of the House of Representatives are deeply involved in the scheme."

I am not certain that the above was contained in my private letter to Mr. Nathaniel Keer; but as I have made these statements privately, it is but just that I should now avow them.

I am in hopes, sir, that this letter will be altogether satisfactory to you, for, Gen. Jackson may be assured (the presidential question aside) no man can feel more bound to Gen. Jackson than myself, for the great honor conferred by him on my country.

(Copy.) NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

Under the belief that it is my duty to make the following statement, I make it. I moved to Nashville, Tennessee, from the County of Pittsylvania, Virginia, in the fall of the year 1804, at the age of twenty five, that is, I moved from Virginia, in 1803, to Hawkins Court-house, East Tennessee, and from there, I moved to Nashville. In 1806 or 7, these Burr matters transpired. I, before protesting against the proceedings of Burr, had been frequently employed in Gen. Jackson's collecting business and other suits of his. I think in the spring or fall of 1806, in riding from the General's house to Nashville, near the Clover Bottom, he spoke to me in relation to a Commission in Burr's army. And in the same year, at Gallatin, he made the declarations in relation to the Union, as stated in our correspondence. I not only then determined that I would not agree to what I believed to be Burr's schemes, but that I would oppose him as far as I could. Either before or after Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, it was, as I thought, intended to impress the public mind with the belief that a ball, then on hand in Nashville, was intended as a mark of respect to Col. Burr. A number of gentlemen in Nashville, to destroy this impression and to shew their disapprobation of Burr, determined that Col. Burr should not attend the ball and so informed Col. Burr through Judge John Overton, who returned with the information, as he told me from Burr, that Col. Burr had declined coming to the ball. With this we were satisfied. About the time the ball was half over, I was standing against the wall, opposite the door of entrance in the room, and saw Gen. Jackson lead Burr by the arm into the room, and introduce him, with considerable form, to the ladies and gentlemen then present. I do not recollect at this time that Mr. Jefferson's proclamation had any effect on the persons then about Nashville, who were from their conduct justly liable to our suspicions, and I think, I took some pains to enquire into that circumstance. Sometime afterwards our party, to shew their further indignation, burnt Burr

publicly in effigy. I have always believed that during this Burr matter, that Major Tillman Dixon informed me by letter, that Gen. Coffee had been engaged in procuring boats and provisions for Burr on Cumberland river, though the letter, if there was one, I cannot now find and I have examined for it. It was my understanding at the time, that Col. Stokely D. Hays went off as one of Burr's men in his boats, and I have never heard it disputed since. Col. Hays is a nephew of Mrs. Jackson. Although I never was at Gen. Jackson's house with Burr, yet I am tolerably well satisfied, according to my recollection at this time of occurrences then, that in the fall of 1806, and winter of 1807, Burr and Gen. Jackson were very intimate, and that Burr was frequently at the General's house. The above is a statement of the most prominent facts as they are fixed on my recollection. If I am mistaken about any thing, it is about dates, and about them I do not pretend to accuracy.

NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

A list of the gentlemen in the ball room at the time, and who were present in the public square of Nashville, when Burr was burnt in effigy, as well as now recollected.

Geo. W. L. MARR, Esq. at law.
WM. SMITH, at law, and now Clerk of the Circuit Court of Williamson County.
THOS. SWAN, of Va. at law. (dead.)
DOCT. WATKINS, of E. Tenn.
JOHN G. BLOUNT, of N. C.
JUDGE PORTER, of Louisiana.
Y. TONSTALL, of Pittsylvania County, Va.
E. S. HALL.
CURRY, former Postmaster at Nashville.

I am not certain that the gentlemen referred to were present, if not they can say; the greater part I am pretty confident were present. I very well know there were at the burning of the effigy from one to two hundred individuals.

N. W. WILLIAMS.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Union.—The Hon. Andrew Stevenson some two or three weeks ago, publicly expressed the opinion in this city, that if Gen. Jackson was not elected, the Union would be dissolved. In Kentucky, Mr. Senator Rowan has expressed the same opinion. Why is this opinion entertained? From what circumstance, or number of circumstances, is it derived? Why is the defeat of Gen. Jackson to dissolve the Union, when that effect was not produced by the defeat of other Presidential candidates, at former elections? We do not answer for Mr. Rowan, but we are sure Mr. Stevenson meant no more than simply to express an opinion, and an opinion which we trust and believe, he felt grieved to entertain. We are satisfied that he intended to convey no menace. But how comes it that he should hold an opinion so inconsistent with the historical experience of the country? How comes it, that he and Mr. Rowan, Jackson leaders, and we believe inmates of the same House during the late session of Congress, should at distant geographical points, avow the same extraordinary opinion? We can give the answer. The subject of disunion was familiarly canvassed by the Jackson leaders at Washington. Many of them, declared themselves, as a Judge of the General Court of Virginia did at Norfolk—that if Mr. Adams was not put out by the voice of the people, they would be willing to put him out by force. Put these circumstances and the movements in South Carolina together—and the serious and observing reader will see too much reason to think with us—that the Union of these States hangs by a single hair. Were we not solemnly persuaded of this truth, we are the last who would so much as mention disunion. We know the disastrous effect of discussing such a topic—that it has a tendency to hasten the deprecated mischief. But when we see such proceedings as those in South Carolina—when we hear of high dignitaries in the very Capitol of Virginia, recommending disunion—when we know there is a purpose to attempt it, unless a particular man is elected to the Presidency, we should be traitors to our patrons, traitors to the duties of our station, and to our country, if we did not sound the alarm. As sure as that the Sun is in the Heavens, there is an organized design to dismember the Union—a design connected with the Presidential election, to which the Tariff is the stalking horse—a design embraced by men of high station and trust. We are no alarmists. We have individually, nothing to lose, and every chance of gaining by such an event. If we were capable of placing ourselves before our country, we would say, let it come. Satisfied of the truth of what we affirm in our minds, our purpose is to warn the country of the storm, whose distant mutterings are already heard.

We request a perusal of the following article, addressed to Mr. Rowan by a

writer in the Louisville (Ky.) Focus:

From the Louisville Focus, July 1.

The interrogatories contained in the following communication are founded, we believe, on correct information and will, therefore, merit the attention of the gentleman to whom they are addressed:

Editor of the Focus.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN ROWAN.

SIR: You have made the declaration, or at least expressed an apprehension, that if John Q. Adams be re-elected to the Presidency, the next Congress will be the last that will ever sit in the United States. If I am not misinformed, you have expressed yourself to this effect on more than one occasion. Permit me, therefore, to put the inquiry to you—upon what grounds do you entertain this apprehension?

You have been placed in a high and responsible office by Kentucky; you know that your constituents are warmly attached to the Union, and to our present Republican institutions and it is your duty, as a faithful servant of the People, to warn them publicly of their danger, if you have ascertained that they are really approaching so frightful a precipice, as a dissolution of their present National Government. It seems to me that you cannot, without a palpable dereliction of duty, withhold from your constituents the grounds for your belief, that if a majority of the People are in favor of John Q. Adams, the minority will not submit peaceably to their decision, but will endeavor to dissolve this Confederacy. There are plausible circumstances tending to justify such a suspicion of the leaders of your party: which renders it the more important that you should give us a candid statement of your information, or of the grounds for your fears on this subject.

I will notice some of these circumstances. Some prominent men of your party, both in Congress and out of it, have expressed opinions to this effect—that the present administration is grossly corrupt—and that when the civil functionaries in a Republic have become corrupt, and the People have not virtue enough to apply the proper corrective, it is better to reform the Government by the sword, or submit to a Military Dictator, than to live patiently under such corrupt Civil Government. The inference from these opinions is too plain to be mistaken—it is, that, if the attempt, which your party assumes that it is now making to put down corruption, should not be successful, it would then be patriotic and right to revolutionize the government by force—and this inference corresponds with your avowal, that, in the event of your defeat, the next Congress would be the last in the U. States.

There is another strong ground for suspicion. The Southern politicians officially, and in solemn Legislative acts, have declared sentiments leading to a dissolution of the Union, rather than submit to the American System. It is needless to recount the many acts and declarations to this effect, which have been witnessed in that quarter. The present administration has nailed its flag to the American System—hence the probability, that the violent partisans of the Opposition in the South may have determined, if they be defeated in the presidential election, to raise the military standard in the South for a separate empire—and your knowledge of this fact may be your ground for apprehending, that, if your party be found in the minority, it will subvert the present Constitution.

I have also been authentically informed, that the subject of dissolving the Union was canvassed seriously among the leaders of your party at the last session of Congress. It is not probable, that the project has been concealed from you; and I would now ask you, whether as a Senator of Kentucky, you can justify to your conscience, to your country, and to your God, the concealment of such treasonable sentiments and designs?—Your opposition, on principle, to the American System and the present Administration, and your desire to place Gen. Jackson in the Presidency, will not justify you in conniving at the treasonable view of those who co-operate with you in pursuing these objects.

You know the temper and views of the leaders of the Opposition, and in them you must have grounds for the apprehension you have expressed. Let us have them: you have already gone too far to retract. There can be no possible ground for apprehending that mere civilians, put in office by the People, would attempt to destroy a Government, which they are supported by the majority in administering. Such a feat would be ridiculous. You do not entertain it. So far as you assigned a reason for your opinion, it was the dissatisfaction which would be produc-

ed in the country by the re-election of Mr. Adams—that is, the dissatisfaction of the minority. Whatever age, or you may suppose corruption has in preparing the ruin of a Republic, you know that its fall is always consummated by the sword. It must hence be from the sword of your own party that you anticipate the final dissolution of the Republic, if that party be found in the minority at the election. You can tell, whether an occasion for drawing the sword is to be made, resisting the American System in the South. According to the sentiments you have expressed, the leaders of the Opposition are determined to possess the Government; and if the people will not give it to them, they will take it by force.

I learn from the National Intelligencer that, since the passage of the late tariff act, violent excitement prevails in the South. The subject of a dissolution of the Union is openly advocated. Some are in favor of calling the State Legislatures together immediately; others are proposing a General Convention of the anti-tariff States, similar to the Hartford Convention and equally unjustifiable. Resistance by force seems to be contemplated by a great many factionists. The Intelligencer, remarks: "that to defeat the operation of this measure, (the tariff) violence is proposed; to abrogate the law, it is proposed to dissolve the Constitution; to resist the measures of the Government, it is proposed to annihilate the Government itself. And these steps are proposed, by whom? First and foremost, through the medium of prints known to be organs of the combination for preventing the reelection of Mr. Adams to the Presidency: known to be unhesitating advocates of the claims of General Jackson to that high station." The other party opposes them, as a specimen of the rashness and violence to be expected from the Hero of the opposition.

QUERIST.

NOTE. Mr. Rowan himself, in his speech on the Judiciary, at an early period of his service in the Senate, distinctly proposed a dissolution of the Union, as the only remedy for usurpation in the National Government.—Here him: "Those corrupt devices, (the State Governments) * * * will be organs through which official tyranny and misrule will inflict fear and misery on the once happy abodes of peace, security and comfort; and for this there is no remedy, while the dominion or the despot retains its territorial extent. The only remedy is in cutting the continent up into Governments, no one of which will be too large for the energetic circulation of the governing will of the People."

A late number of the Columbia (S. C.)—Telescope, contains the address of a Mr. McCord to the people of Columbia, on the proposition to tax sales at auction ten per cent. We insert it as a specimen of the extravagant tone which the good people of that "loyal" state, think it meet to hold towards the Union. What can be more disingenuous than Mr. McCord's affecting to call the people of New England, their "Yankee task masters?" He appears to be a man of some pretensions at least to information, and ought to know, (or if he does not know, ought to hold his peace) that if there are any "task masters" in the case, Pennsylvania and New York are the task masters—for it is by their weight and influence that the present and all former tariff laws have been passed. But, the gentleman is a friend of Gen. Jackson, and he did not therefore choose to offend Pennsylvania. There is a prejudice in the Southern States against the name of yankee, and to that prejudice he chose to appeal at the expense of justice and truth. There is nothing we hold in more cordial detestation, for its intrinsic injustice, and its unhappy effect in aggravating and perpetuating sectional jealousies and distrust, than the habit of southern politicians of abusing New England. Every suspected demagogue thinks this the readiest and cheapest mode of retrieving his popularity, and every unfledged pretender to popular favor, thinks to recommend himself most efficiently, by licentious defraction of the country and descendants, of James Otis, Warren, Putnam, Hancock, and Samuel and John Adams. Let every such man be distrusted for his ignorance, or despised for his injustice. The prejudice against New England, is unworthy of the generous character of the South. But a slight observation of that country is necessary to dissipate the prejudice forever, and to satisfy the observer, that there is a more equal distribution of property, more real democracy, more simplicity of manners, than are found elsewhere, and much more liberal feelings towards the rest of the Union, than the rest of the Union entertain towards them.

Richmond Whig.

In Middletown, Connecticut, and within a mile of its limits, there are eleven manufactories, giving employment to nearly 400 persons.